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Handel et al.

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(54) **METHOD OF ATTACHING A WIRE CABLE TERMINAL TO A MULTI-STRAND WIRE CABLE**

Y10T 29/49174; Y10T 29/49181; Y10T 29/49192; Y10T 29/5193; Y10T 29/53209; Y10T 29/53226; Y10T 29/53235; Y10T 29/5327; Y10T 29/49826

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USPC 29/861, 855, 857, 860, 863, 867; 228/1.1, 103, 110.1, 111, 111.5
See application file for complete search history.

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 230 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/017,384**

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H01R 43/28 (2006.01)
H01R 43/048 (2006.01)
H01R 4/18 (2006.01)

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **B23K 20/10** (2013.01); **B23K 20/2336** (2013.01); **H01R 43/0207** (2013.01); **H01R 43/28** (2013.01); **B23K 2201/32** (2013.01); **B23K 2201/38** (2013.01); **B23K 2203/10** (2013.01); **H01R 4/185** (2013.01); **H01R 43/048** (2013.01); **Y10T 29/49185** (2015.01)

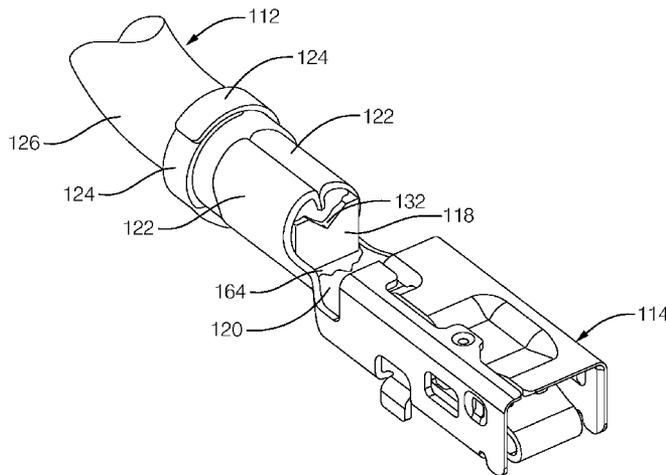
(57) **ABSTRACT**

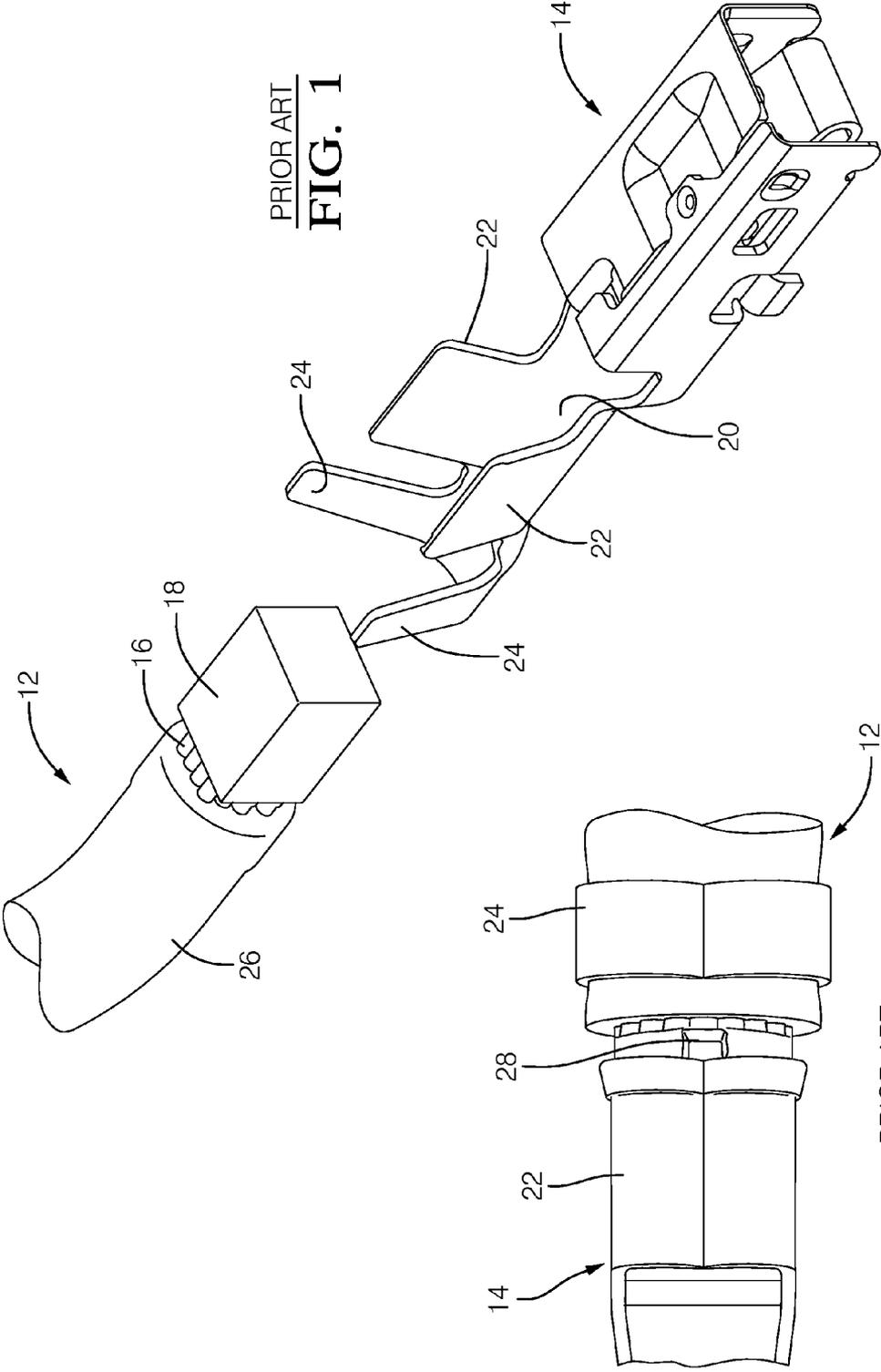
A wire cable configured to be attached to a wire cable terminal. An uninsulated end of the wire cable is formed into a nugget having a shape that generally defines a rectangular cuboid or rectangular prism. The nugget includes one face that defines a longitudinal concavity, indentation, or channel, which is oriented generally parallel to the longitudinal axis of the wire cable. The nugget may be formed by ultrasonically welding the wire strands together. The concavity reduces the occurrence of fracturing the nugget when it is attached to the terminal by wire crimping wings. The wire cable may be formed of aluminum-based material. An apparatus for forming an end of a wire cable into a nugget shape having a longitudinal concavity and a method of attaching a wire cable having an end formed into a nugget shape having a longitudinal concavity to a terminal is also presented.

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC .. H01R 43/0207; H01R 43/048; H01R 4/185;

12 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets





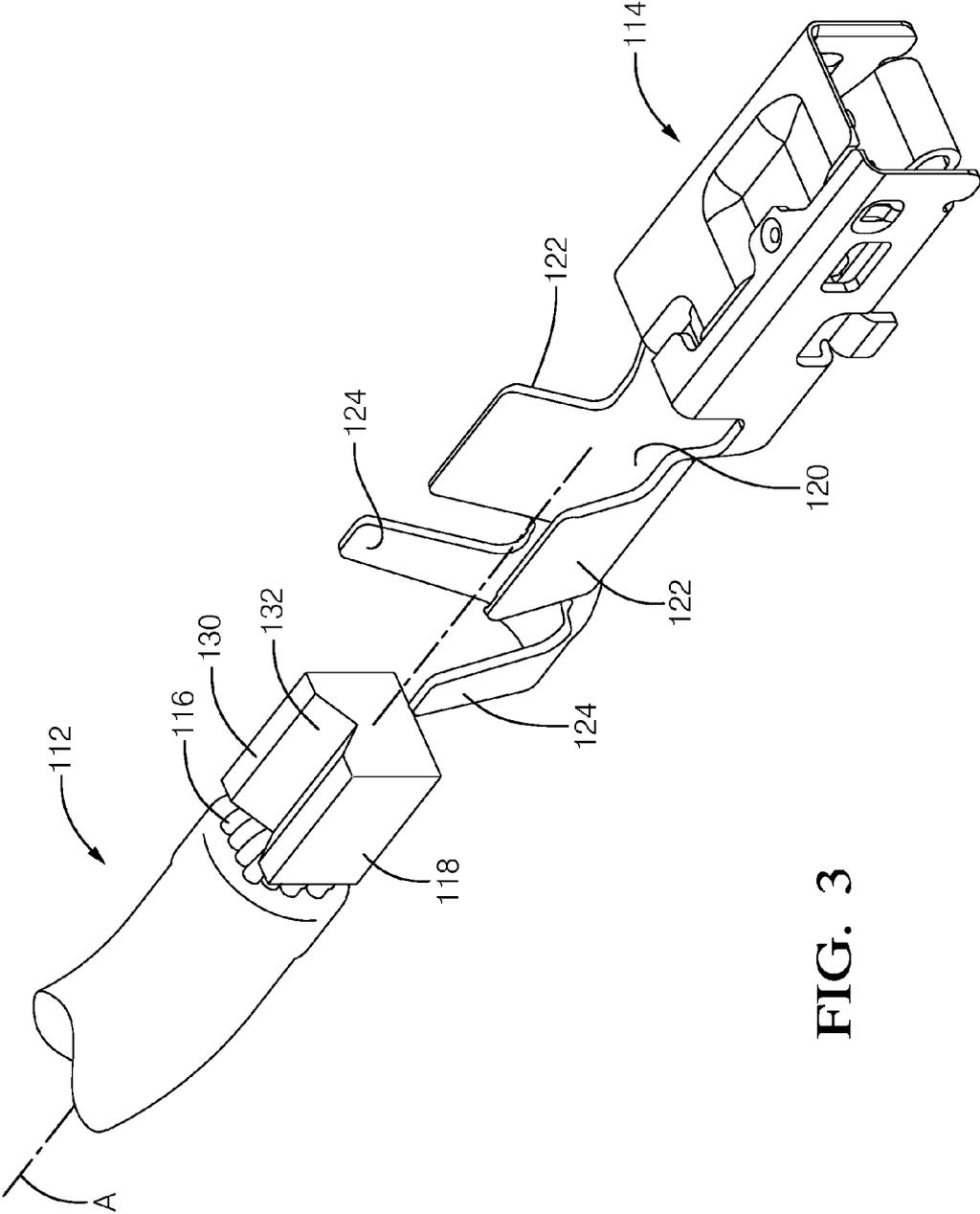


FIG. 3

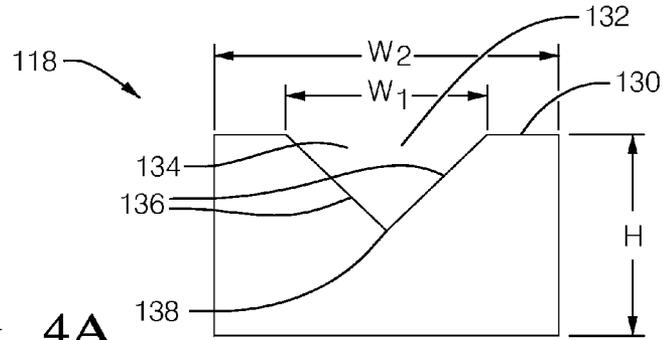


FIG. 4A

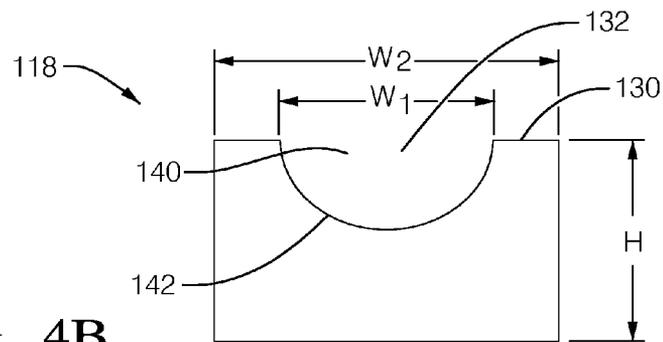


FIG. 4B

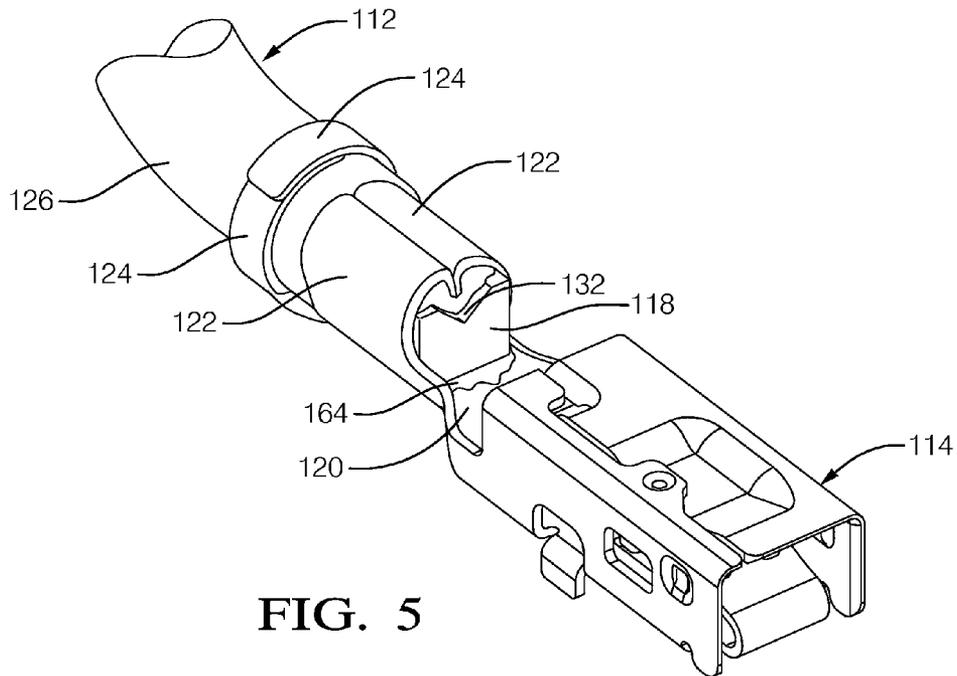


FIG. 5

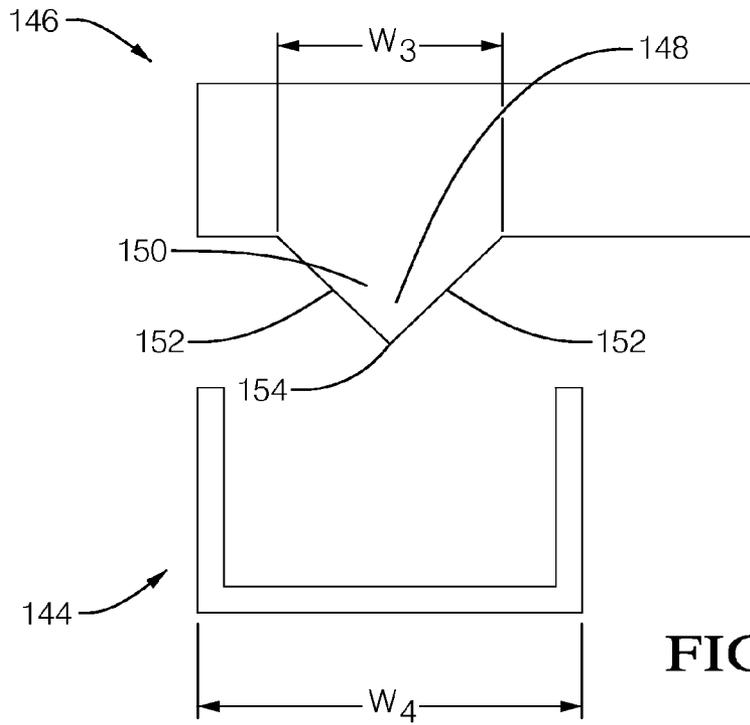


FIG. 6A

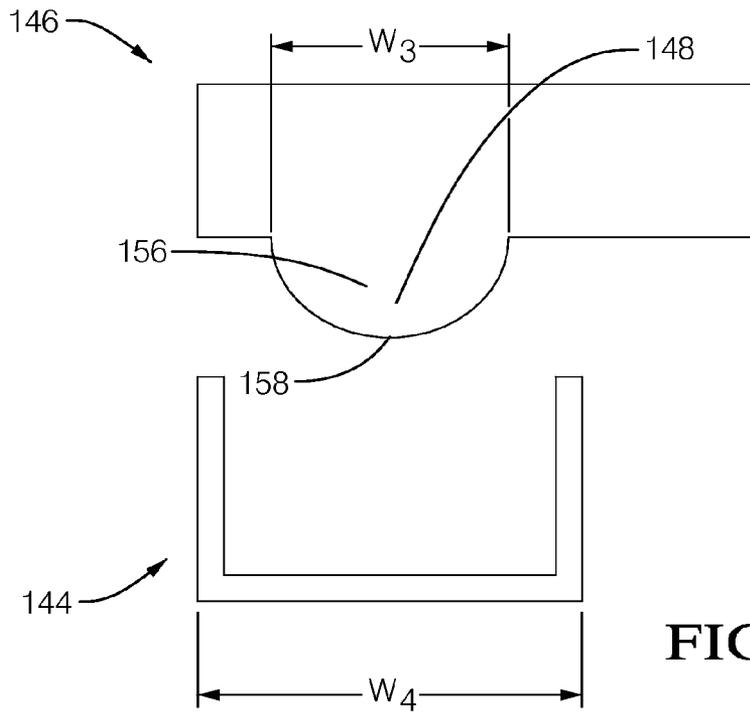


FIG. 6B

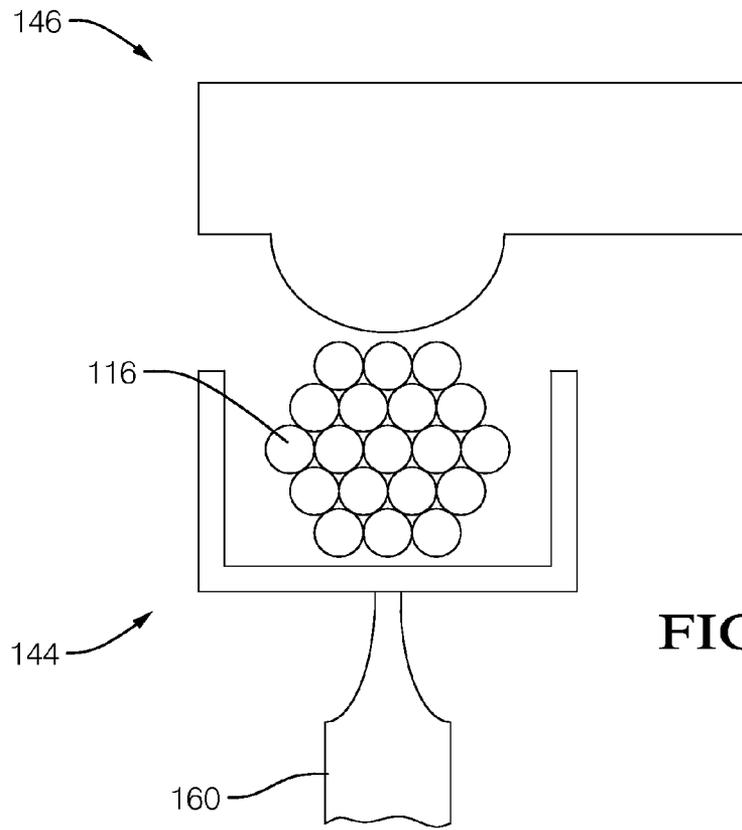


FIG. 7

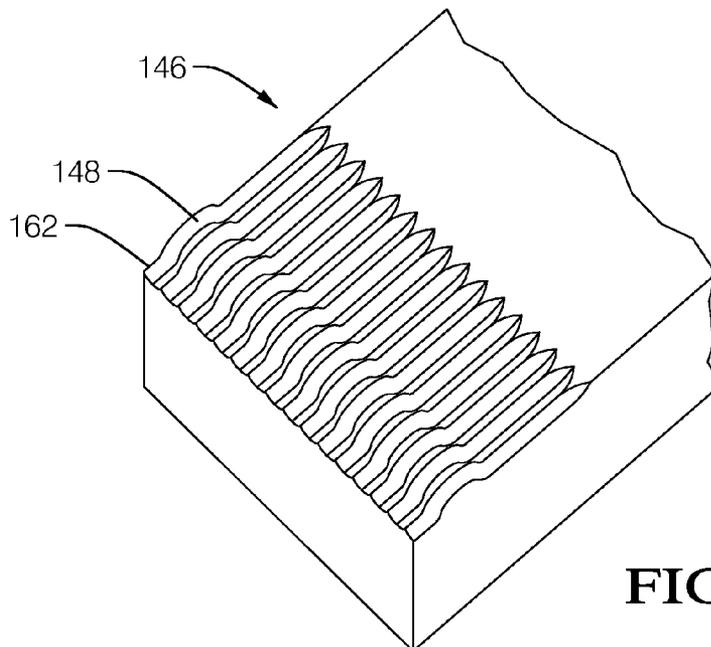


FIG. 8

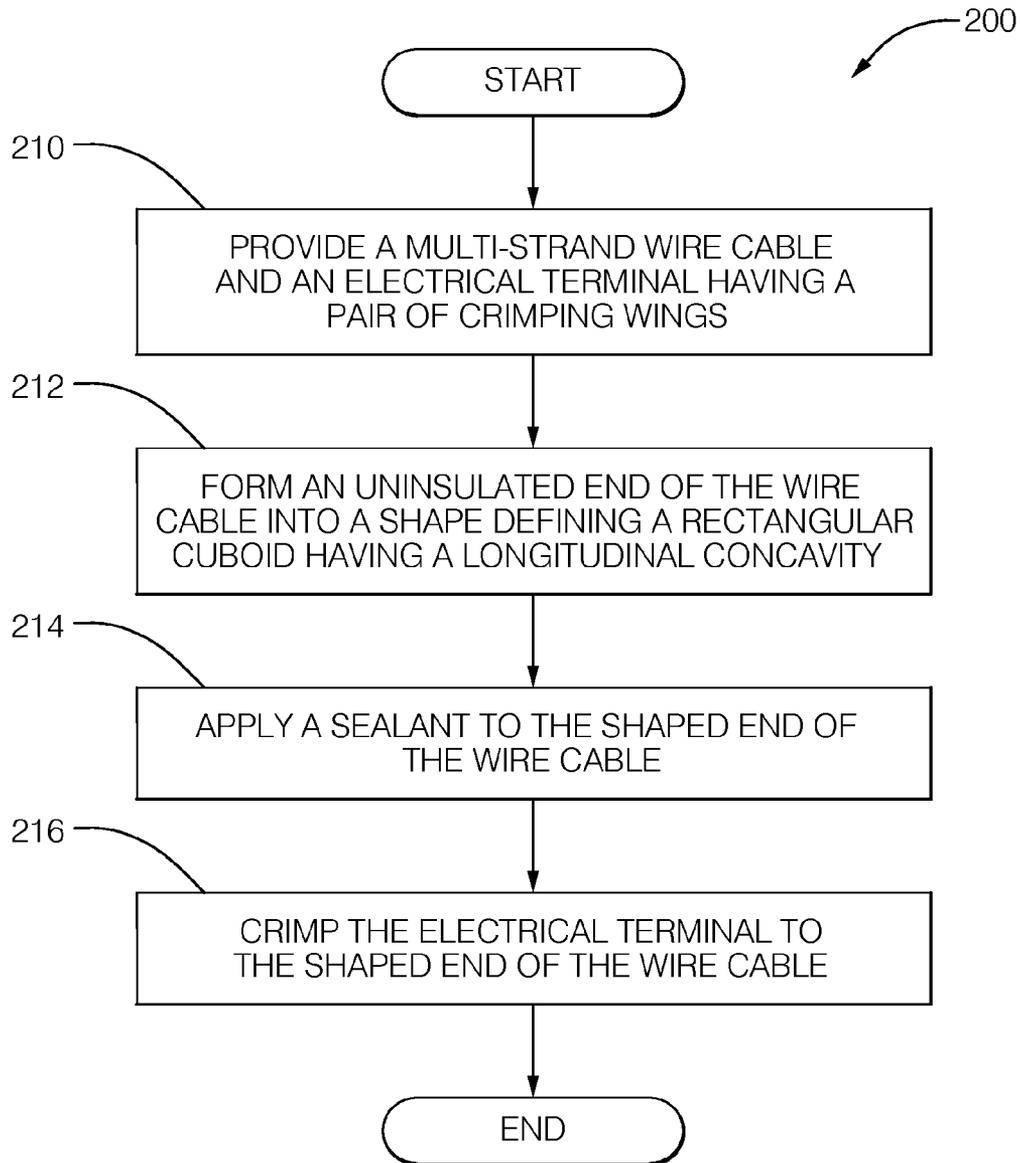


FIG. 9

METHOD OF ATTACHING A WIRE CABLE TERMINAL TO A MULTI-STRAND WIRE CABLE

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention generally relates to a multi-strand wire cable attached to a wire cable terminal, and more particularly relates to a method of attaching a wire cable terminal to a multi-strand wire cable with an uninsulated end generally in the shape of a rectangular cuboid having one face that defines a longitudinal concavity, the wire cable formed by this method, and an apparatus for forming this wire cable.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Aluminum wire cables are increasingly being incorporated in automotive wiring harnesses. There are several factors driving this trend. First, the market price of copper, traditionally used for automotive wiring, is significantly higher and more volatile than that of aluminum. Second, aluminum wiring is approximately half the weight of the equivalent copper wiring. The push for more fuel efficient vehicles is requiring weight to be taken out of the vehicle and aluminum-based wire cables provide a good opportunity to reduce weight by substituting aluminum cable for copper cable.

Aluminum does have some disadvantages for vehicle wiring applications. Aluminum cable typically has multiple strands in the wire cable to increase flexibility of the cable. Aluminum forms an oxide layer that has a lower electrical conductivity than aluminum and is very hard. Because these aluminum oxides form almost instantaneously on the surface of the aluminum wires when exposed to air, individual wire strands in the cable do not electrically connect well to each other. Additionally, aluminum wire strands in a crimped connection can also deform over time due to stress relaxation and creep. As the aluminum wire in a termination changes shape, electrical resistance can increase causing increased connection resistance, heat build-up, and connector failure. Because of these challenges, conventional crimped connections to aluminum cable constructions with a large number of strands do not provide a robust low resistance connection that will withstand environmental exposure over time. Alternate connection technologies are required to help interconnect each strand in the cable core so they act as a single conductor. It may also be desirable to use existing wire cable terminals, hereafter referred to as terminals, designed for copper cable connection systems to avoid the expense of designing new terminals made especially for aluminum cable.

One method of interconnecting the wire stands is ultrasonically welding the wire stands together. In some cases, the wire stands are directly ultrasonically welded to the terminal. This process, however, requires a terminal with a wire connecting end that is designed specifically for ultrasonic connection. These ultrasonic terminals require different tooling than the crimp connectors typically used for copper wire cables. Alternatively, the wire strands may be ultrasonically welded together forming a generally rectangular cuboid "nugget". Examples of methods and apparatus that may be used to ultrasonically weld the ends of wire cables to form a rectangular cuboid nugget are found in U.S. Pat. No. 4,730,764 issued to Hawkins et al. on Mar. 15, 1988 and U.S. Pat. No. 4,867,370 issued to Welter et al. on Sep. 19, 1989. After welding, the nugget may be trimmed to a desired length and dipped in a liquid sealant prior to crimping the terminal. An example of such a method of applying a sealant to a crimped wire connection may be found in U.S. Pat. No. 8,181,343

granted to Martauz, et al. on May 22, 2012. The coated nugget is then attached to the terminal by crimping the nugget to the terminal. The process of crimping the terminal to the rectangular weld nugget creates stresses in the nugget which may cause the nugget to fracture. In some cases, this nugget fracture results in voids in the sealant coating. Therefore, it is desirable to form a nugget that interconnects the wire strand that is resistant to fracture when crimped to a terminal.

FIG. 1 illustrates a wire cable 12 attached to a wire cable terminal 14 according to the prior art. The uninsulated individual stands 16 of an end of the wire cable 12 are joined together to form a solid shape 18 that generally defines a rectangular cuboid or rectangular prism. The formed shape 18 of the end of wire cable 12 is hereafter referred to as a "nugget" 18. The nugget 18 may be formed by ultrasonically welding the wire strands 16 together. This is especially beneficial when aluminum wire cables are used because the ultrasonic welding breaks down surface oxides on the wire strands 16 of the aluminum cable, improving strand-to-strand conductivity. The wire cable 12 is then attached to the terminal 14 by placing the nugget 18 into the base portion 20 of the terminal 14 and crimping the wire crimping wings 22 over the nugget 18 and the insulation crimping wings 24 to the wire cable insulation 26. A liquid sealant (not shown) may be applied to the nugget 18 prior to attaching the terminal 14 to seal the surface of the nugget 18 and penetrate inter-strand voids to inhibit galvanic corrosion that may occur if the wire cable 12 and the terminal 14 are formed of dissimilar metals, such as an aluminum wire cable and a copper-based terminal.

As illustrated in FIG. 2, the nugget 18 formed by the prior art method may fracture due to stress induced by the wire crimping wings 22 after the wire crimping wings 22 are crimped to the nugget 18. The fracture may form a void 28 in the nugget 18 that is unprotected by the applied sealant. This void 28 may present a site that is subject to galvanic corrosion.

The subject matter discussed in the background section should not be assumed to be prior art merely as a result of its mention in the background section. Similarly, a problem mentioned in the background section or associated with the subject matter of the background section should not be assumed to have been previously recognized in the prior art. The subject matter in the background section merely represents different approaches, which in and of themselves may also be inventions.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one embodiment of this invention, a method of attaching a wire cable terminal to a multi-strand wire cable is provided. The method includes the steps of providing the multi-strand wire cable and the terminal having a pair of crimping wings, forming an uninsulated end of the wire cable into a shape generally defining a rectangular cuboid having one face that defines a longitudinal concavity, and crimping the terminal to the shaped end of the wire cable such that free ends of the pair of crimping wings are disposed within the longitudinal concavity. The longitudinal concavity may be characterized as a generally triangular concavity or a generally arcuate concavity. The method may further include the step of applying a sealant to the shaped end of the wire cable prior to the step of crimping the terminal to the shaped end. The uninsulated end of the wire cable may be formed by applying ultrasonic mechanical vibrational energy to the end of the wire cable.

In another embodiment of the present invention, a multi-strand wire cable configured to be attached to a wire cable

terminal is provided. The multi-strand wire cable has an un-
insulated end of the wire cable formed into a shape generally
defining a rectangular cuboid having one face that defines a
longitudinal concavity. The longitudinal concavity may be
characterized as a generally triangular concavity or a gener-
ally arcuate concavity.

In yet another embodiment of the present invention, an
ultrasonic welding apparatus configured to form an uninsu-
lated end of a wire cable into a shape generally defining a
rectangular cuboid having one face that defines a longitudi-
nal concavity is provided. The ultrasonic welding apparatus
includes an ultrasonic horn, an anvil defining a longitudi-
nal convexity configured to produce the longitudinal concavity,
and a chamber configured to receive the end of the wire cable.
The chamber is disposed between the ultrasonic horn and the
anvil. The longitudinal convexity may be generally charac-
terized as an angular convexity or as a rounded convexity.

Further features and advantages of the invention will
appear more clearly on a reading of the following detailed
description of the preferred embodiment of the invention,
which is given by way of non-limiting example only and with
reference to the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The present invention will now be described, by way of
example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in
which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective exploded view of a wire cable
terminal and a wire cable having individual stands of an end
of the wire cable joined together to form a rectangular cuboid
shape as found in the prior art;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the wire cable terminal and
wire cable illustrating a void in the rectangular cuboid shape
as found in the prior art;

FIG. 3 is a perspective exploded view of a wire cable
terminal and a wire cable having individual stands of the wire
cable joined together to form a rectangular cuboid shape
having one face that defines a longitudinal concavity in accord-
ance with one embodiment;

FIG. 4A is cross section view of the joined end of the wire
cable of FIG. 3 having an angular longitudinal concavity in
accordance with one embodiment;

FIG. 4B is cross section view of the joined end of the wire
cable of FIG. 3 having a rounded longitudinal concavity in
accordance with one embodiment;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view of the wire cable terminal and
the wire cable of FIG. 3 in accordance with one embodiment;

FIG. 6A is cross section view of an anvil having an angular
longitudinal convexity in accordance with one embodiment;

FIG. 6B is cross section view of an anvil having a rounded
longitudinal convexity in accordance with one embodiment;

FIG. 7 is a cross sectional view of an apparatus configured
to form the joined end of the wire cable of FIG. 3 including the
anvil of FIG. 6B in accordance with one embodiment;

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of the anvil of FIG. 6B in
accordance with one embodiment; and

FIG. 9 is a flow chart of a method of attaching a wire cable
terminal to a multi-strand wire cable in accordance with one
embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

A method of attaching a wire cable to a wire cable terminal
is presented herein. The wire cable is formed of multiple
strands of a conductive material, such as aluminum, in order

to provide a more flexible wire cable and is covered by an
insulative dielectric material. As used herein, aluminum may
refer to pure aluminum or an aluminum-containing alloy. The
design, materials, and fabrication of multi-strand insulated
wire cables are well known to those skilled in the art. The wire
cable terminal includes a mating end that is configured to
attach to a corresponding mating terminal and a wire attach-
ment end that includes a base portion that received the unin-
sulated end of the wire cable and a pair of wire crimp wings
protruding from the base that are folded over the wire end to
mechanically and electrically attach the terminal to the wire
cable. The terminal also includes a pair of insulation crimp
wings that mechanically attach the terminal to the insulation
of the wire cable. The design, materials, and fabrication of
terminals configured to be crimped to wire cables are well
known to those skilled in the art.

FIG. 3 illustrates a non-limiting example embodiment 100
wherein a wire cable 112 is configured to be attached to a wire
cable terminal 114. In this embodiment, uninsulated ends of
the wire strands 116 are formed into a nugget 118 having a
generally solid shape that generally defines a rectangular
cuboid or rectangular prism. As used herein, the generally
solid shape may still retain some inter-strand voids. The nug-
get 118 includes one face 130 that defines a longitudinal
concavity 132, which may be otherwise referred to as an
indentation or channel, which is oriented generally parallel to
the longitudinal axis A of the wire cable 112. As used herein,
generally parallel means $\pm 15^\circ$ of absolutely parallel. The nug-
get 118 may be formed by ultrasonically welding the wire
strands 116 together. It has been observed that a nugget 118
having a longitudinal concavity 132 is less prone to fracture
than the nugget 118 formed according to the prior art as
illustrated in FIG. 1.

According to one non-limiting example illustrated in FIG.
4A, the longitudinal concavity 132 is generally characterized
as an angular concavity 134; in this example the angular
concavity 134 has a generally triangular concave cross sec-
tion. As used herein, generally triangular concave cross sec-
tion means that the concavity defines two opposed planar
surfaces 136 meeting at an interior vertex 138 and that the
vertices of the triangle may be rounded.

According to another non-limiting example illustrated in
FIG. 4B, the longitudinal concavity 132 is generally charac-
terized as a rounded concavity 140; in this example the
rounded concavity 140 has a generally arcuate concave cross
section 142. As used herein, generally arcuate concave cross
section 142 means that the interior surfaces of the concavity
are at a generally constant radius, i.e. ± 0.5 mm, from an axis
generally parallel to the longitudinal axis of the nugget 118
and that the degrees of arc of the arcuate concave cross section
142 is between 60 and 180 degrees.

As illustrated in FIGS. 4A and 4B, the cross sectional width
 W_1 of the longitudinal concavity 132 is less than the cross
sectional width W_2 of the one face 130 of the nugget 118
defining the longitudinal concavity 132. Preferably, the width
 W_1 is 33% to 67% of the width W_2 or as alternatively stated,
the ratio of the width W_1 to the width W_2 is in the range of 1:3
to 2:3. The width W_2 is preferably greater than the cross
sectional height H of the nugget 118.

Although the illustrated embodiments include a nugget
having a rectangular cuboid shape and a longitudinal concav-
ity with an angular or rounded cross section, Alternative
embodiments may easily be envisioned. For example, the
nugget may alternatively have a generally hexagonal cuboid,
octagonal cuboid, or cylindrical shape and the nugget may
define a longitudinal concavity having a generally square,
rectangular, or trapezoidal cross section.

The nugget **118** may be formed by securing the uninsulated end of the wire strands **116** in a chamber **144** of an ultrasonic welding apparatus configured to receive the end of the wire cable **112**. The chamber **144** has at least two open sides, one to allow entrance of the wire cable **112** and the other to allow entrance of a fixed work surface **146**, hereinafter referred to as an anvil **146**. The anvil **146** is a generally planar plate having a longitudinal convexity **148** or ridge protruding from the planar surface.

According to one non-limiting example illustrated in FIG. **6A**, the longitudinal convexity **148** is generally characterized as an angular convexity **150**; in this example the angular convexity **150** has a generally triangular convex cross section. As used herein, generally triangular convex cross section means that the longitudinal convexity **148** defines two opposed planar surfaces **152** meeting at an exterior vertex **154** and that the vertices of the triangle may be rounded.

According to another non-limiting example illustrated in FIG. **6B**, the longitudinal convexity **148** is generally characterized as a rounded convexity **156**; in this example the rounded convexity **156** has a generally arcuate convex cross section **158**. As used herein, generally arcuate convex cross section **158** means that the exterior surfaces of the longitudinal convexity **148** are at a generally constant radius, i.e. ± 0.5 mm, from an axis generally parallel to the longitudinal axis of the anvil **146** and that the degrees of arc of the arcuate convex cross section **158** is between 60 and 180 degrees.

As illustrated in FIGS. **6A** and **6B**, the cross sectional width W_3 of the longitudinal convexity **148** is less than the cross sectional width W_4 of the chamber **144**. Preferably, the width W_3 is 33% to 67% of the width W_4 or as alternatively stated the ratio of the width W_3 to the width W_4 is in the range of 1:3 to 2:3.

As illustrated in FIG. **7**, the wire strands **116** are placed into the chamber **144** and the wire strands **116** are trapped between the walls of the chamber **144** and the anvil **146** as the anvil **146** is inserted into the chamber **144**. An ultrasonic horn **160** is brought into mechanical contact with the chamber **144** and the ultrasonic horn **160** and the ultrasonic horn **160** applies ultrasonic vibrational energy to the chamber **144** which is transmitted to the wire cable **112**, causing the wire cable **112** to vibrate against the fixed anvil **146** ultrasonically welding the wire strands **116** of the wire cable **112** into the nugget **118**. As used herein, the frequency of the ultrasonic vibrational energy is greater than 15 kilohertz (kHz) and preferably in the range of 15 to 40 kHz. The longitudinal convexity **148** of the anvil **146** forms a corresponding longitudinal concavity **132** in the nugget **118**. Alternatively, the ultrasonic horn **160** may be applied to the anvil **146** and the chamber **144** may be fixed. As shown in FIG. **8**, the anvil **146** may define lateral ridges **162** that enhance the transfer of ultrasonic vibrational energy to the wire cable **112**. The chamber **144** may also define similar lateral ridges.

As illustrated in FIG. **5**, the wire cable **112** is attached to the terminal **114** by placing the nugget **118** into the base portion **120** of the terminal **114** and crimping the wire crimping wings **122** over the nugget **118** and the insulation crimping wings **124** to the wire cable insulation **126**. The free ends of wire crimping wings **122** are disposed within the longitudinal concavity **132** after the terminal **114** is crimped to the wire cable **112**. When the wire crimping wings **122** are secured to the nugget **118**, the nugget **118** may be squeezed up to 40% beyond compaction, causing a portion of the nugget **118** to extrude from the wire crimping wings **122**. A liquid sealant **164** may be applied to the nugget **118** prior to attaching the terminal **114** to inhibit galvanic corrosion. The sealant may collect or pool within the longitudinal concavity **132** and

provide a reservoir of sealant that may seal a fracture in the nugget **118** that occurs due to crimping.

While the nugget having a longitudinal concavity in the aforementioned embodiments is formed by ultrasonic welding, other embodiments may be envisioned wherein a nugget having a longitudinal concavity is formed by resistance welding, compacting, or extruding the wire strands of the wire cable. Alternatively, the longitudinal concavity may be formed in the rectangular cuboid nugget by a machining or grinding process.

FIG. **9** illustrates a method **200** of a method of attaching a wire cable terminal **114** to a multi-strand wire cable **112**.

In step **210**, PROVIDE A MULTI-STRAND WIRE CABLE AND AN ELECTRICAL TERMINAL HAVING A PAIR OF CRIMPING WINGS, a wire cable **112** and a wire cable terminal **114** having a pair of wire crimping wings **122** is provided. The wire cable **112** may be formed of an aluminum material.

In step **212**, FORM AN UNINSULATED END OF THE WIRE CABLE INTO A SHAPE DEFINING A RECTANGULAR CUBOID HAVING A LONGITUDINAL CONCAVITY, an uninsulated end of the wire strands **116** are formed into a nugget **118** having a shape generally defining a rectangular cuboid having one face **130** that defines a longitudinal concavity **132**. Ultrasonic mechanical vibrational energy may be applied to the wire strands **116** to form the wire cable **112** into the nugget shape. The longitudinal concavity **132** may be generally characterized as an angular concavity **134** and the angular concavity **134** may be characterized as a generally triangular concavity. Alternatively, the longitudinal concavity **132** may be generally characterized as a rounded concavity **140** and the rounded concavity **140** may be characterized as a generally arcuate concavity. A maximum width of the longitudinal concavity **132** is preferably between 33% and 67% of a width of the one face **130** or as alternatively stated, the ratio of the width of the longitudinal concavity **132** to the width of the one face **130** is in the range of 1:3 to 2:3.

In optional step **214**, APPLY A SEALANT TO THE SHAPED END OF THE WIRE CABLE, a sealant may be applied to the shaped end of the wire cable **112**. Step **214** may be performed prior to step **216**.

In step **216**, CRIMP THE ELECTRICAL TERMINAL TO THE SHAPED END OF THE WIRE CABLE, The wire cable terminal **114** is crimped to the shaped end, or nugget **118**, of the wire cable **112** such that free ends of the pair of wire crimping wings **122** are disposed within the longitudinal concavity **132**.

Accordingly, a multi-strand wire cable **112** having an uninsulated end of the wire strands **116** formed into a shape generally defining a rectangular cuboid nugget **118** having one face **130** that defines a longitudinal concavity **132**, and a method **200** of attaching a wire cable terminal **114** to a wire cable **112** is provided. The nugget **118** reduces inter-stand resistance while the longitudinal concavity **132** reduces the occurrence of fracturing when the terminal **114** is attached to the wire cable **112** by crimping the wire crimping wings **122** of the terminal **114** to the nugget **118**. The longitudinal concavity **132** may also contain a reservoir of sealant when a liquid sealant **164** is applied to the nugget **118** prior to crimping to the terminal **114**. The sealant in the longitudinal concavity **132** may seal any voids that are created by fractures when the terminal **114** is crimped to the nugget **118**.

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While this invention has been described in terms of the preferred embodiments thereof, it is not intended to be so limited, but rather only to the extent set forth in the claims that follow. Moreover, the use of the terms first, second, etc. does not denote any order of importance, but rather the terms first, second, etc. are used to distinguish one element from another. Furthermore, the use of the terms a, an, etc. do not denote a limitation of quantity, but rather denote the presence of at least one of the referenced items.

We claim:

1. A method of attaching a wire cable terminal to a multi-strand wire cable, comprising the steps of:
 - providing said multi-strand wire cable and said wire cable terminal having a pair of crimping wings;
 - forming an uninsulated end of said wire cable into a shape generally defining a rectangular cuboid having one face that defines a longitudinal concavity;
 - applying a liquid sealant to the shaped end of the wire cable;
 - providing a reservoir of liquid sealant within the longitudinal concavity; and
 - crimping said wire cable terminal to said shaped end of the wire cable such that free ends of said pair of crimping wings are disposed within said longitudinal concavity, wherein the liquid sealant within the reservoir of liquid sealant is capable of flowing and sealing voids in the shaped end of the wire cable created during said crimping step.
2. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the step of forming the uninsulated end of said wire cable further comprises the step of applying ultrasonic mechanical vibrational energy to the end of the wire cable.
3. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the longitudinal concavity is generally characterized as an angular concavity.
4. The method in accordance with claim 3, wherein the angular concavity is characterized as a generally triangular concavity.
5. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the longitudinal concavity is generally characterized as a rounded concavity.
6. The method in accordance with claim 5, wherein the rounded concavity is characterized as a generally arcuate concavity.
7. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the wire cable is formed of an aluminum material.

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8. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein a maximum width of the longitudinal concavity is between 33% and 67% of a width of the one face.

9. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the shaped end of the wire cable is squeezed 20% to 40% beyond compaction during the crimping step.

10. The method in accordance with claim 1, wherein the wire cable is formed of aluminum and the wire cable terminal is formed of copper-based material.

11. A method of attaching a wire cable terminal to a multi-strand wire cable, comprising the steps of:

- providing said multi-strand wire cable and said wire cable terminal having a pair of crimping wings;
- forming an uninsulated end of said wire cable into a shape generally defining a rectangular cuboid having one face that defines a longitudinal concavity;
- applying a liquid sealant to the shaped end of the wire cable;
- providing a reservoir of liquid sealant within the longitudinal concavity; and
- crimping said wire cable terminal to said shaped end of the wire cable such that free ends of said pair of crimping wings are disposed within said longitudinal concavity, wherein the liquid sealant within the reservoir of liquid sealant is capable of flowing and sealing fractures in the shaped end of the wire cable created during said crimping step.

12. A method of attaching a wire cable terminal to a multi-strand wire cable, comprising the steps of:

- providing said multi-strand wire cable and said wire cable terminal having a pair of crimping wings;
- forming an uninsulated end of said wire cable into a shape generally defining a rectangular cuboid having one face that defines a longitudinal concavity;
- dispensing an amount of liquid sealant within the longitudinal cavity sufficient to provide a reservoir of liquid sealant within the longitudinal concavity; and
- crimping said wire cable terminal to said shaped end of the wire cable such that free ends of said pair of crimping wings are disposed within said longitudinal concavity, wherein the liquid sealant within the reservoir of liquid sealant is capable of flowing and sealing fractures in the shaped end of the wire cable created during said crimping step.

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